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The Ohio Senators Aiding Taft.

BY LEO.

One would suppose that our senators are very much against Secretary Taft receiving the nomination for the presidency. And perhaps they are; but they afford him the most effective help by their hostile attitude. Before the meeting of the central committee the two senators took pains to express their disapproval of endorsing Taft for the presidential nomination, they almost begged the committee not to do it. But the committee hearkened not. They endorsed Taft in spite of the senators. That showed to the whole country the sentiment in Ohio, and thereby promoted the nomination of Taft.

Had the senators kept still, and let the central committee do as they would, the probability is the endorsement resolution would have passed all the same, but the country would be inclined to look upon it as perfunctory; but when they cast aside the objections of the two senators it was a revelation to the country that Secretary Taft is stronger in Ohio than even the senatorial combine. It was giving Taft effective aid.

Senator Foraker avers that the endorsement of the committee is not binding on any one, which is true enough in a technical sense. And yet does it not indicate clearly public opinion in Ohio? That is binding. It bound the gentlemen of the central committee to endorse Taft against the expressed wish of our senators, and it will bind the Ohio delegation to the national convention to vote solidly for Taft.

See how the endorsement works. As soon as it was done Taft was invited to make a speech in Columbus that he might define his position on national questions. Why was he invited? Simply because he is regarded as the probable candidate of the Republican party next year. Why is Wall Street so much concerned about the remarks of Taft at Columbus? Again the answer is, because the War Secretary is regarded as the most probable successor of Roosevelt in 1908.

Those who believe in fore-ordination have a good reason for believing that Secretary Taft was fore-ordained to be chief magistrate of the United States after Roosevelt.

The Republicans of Ohio should concentrate on Taft. There is no other Ohio Republican, at this time, that could be nominated with a fair chance of election.

Why is Senator Foraker hostile to the nomination? It makes one think of the Yankee, who, when the minister asked, "Has any one any objection to this marriage to proceed?" answered "I have." "Well, what is your objection?" "Well, I want that there young woman myself." Perhaps down deep in his heart Senator Foraker feels that way himself. He can have no objection to Secretary Taft on the ground of ability, experience, character or Republicanism. Taft has no superior in the whole country as to the necessary traits of a good chief magistrate. The people know this and are bent on having him.

Our two senators can not possibly eliminate Taft, but by their factious opposition they can help along. This they have been doing, and may continue so to do; but the elimination is likely to be of themselves in due time.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

Gettysburg.

Miss Horner of New Paris was a visitor here among relatives for several days, returning home today, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Hazel Warner, who will spend a few days visiting there.

Rev. S. Walker of Bradford was here yesterday evening and delivered an excellent talk to our Epworth League on the subject of the Sunday school.

Preaching service was held in our Presbyterian church by Rev. Lehman, a resident of Michigan.

H. A. Dershem and wife and Mark Lanpher and wife were guests of Garfield Dershem's family yesterday at Versailles.

George Galligan appeared among us yesterday evening and conveyed from here to Bradford C. L. Dershem and wife. I do not know whether to call the act abduction or kidnapping. It may not have been either, for they went willingly, and upon arrival there found an excellent repast awaiting, of which, with numerous other relatives, they partook with good relish, returning home during the hours of the night.

D. Moul and wife and P. B. Moul and wife and Lawrence were visitors at Manassa Boyer's yesterday, where they also attended divine service and witnessed the rite of immersion.

Mrs. Malinda Powell of Upper Alton, Ill., who was a visitor with her brother, P. B. Miller, and family for a few days, left here today to take up her return trip home.

I guess we are about all ready to immolate ourselves on the altar of our County Fair. Look out to see if we do not get there.

The Fair would lack symmetry if we did not all get there to give it proper shape and direction.

Our M. E. Sunday school has decided to picnic at Glen Miller park at Richmond, Ind., Thursday, 5th prox. This will be an occasion of extraordinary delight to the kids and young people, and older ones as well, and every person will make extra effort to get there. The cost will be a mere pittance and an extra train will be furnished to suit the occasion and convenience of those who go, and surely there will be no failure to go, as it will include in its enjoyment every person of all ages and all religions who have any inclination for entertainments of this kind. Let everyone begin to save pennies and nickels to pay their fare to the place and have a day of enjoyment and relaxation from the usual duties of business and life.

I bespeak a good attendance at our M. E. church next Sunday evening to hear Rev. Deal tell us whether we are advancing morally—growing better.

D. Moul is constructing cement sidewalks along his premises, which will add greatly to the appearance and convenience of his property. Aren't there others who will imitate in this much needed improvement here?

Aug 19. XOB

Ninevah.

John Judy and family were guests of Isaac Unger and family Sunday.

George Delk and family were visitors in Greenville Sunday. Al. Swabb and wife and son Chester were guests of the former's parents, Clark Swabb and family, Martin street, Greenville, Sunday.

Isaac Unger and wife made a business trip to Dayton Saturday.

H. E. Weaver and family and W. G. Ludy and wife and daughter Thelma were the guests of G. W. Ludy and family, Greenville, Sunday.

Wm. Miller and family were at Wm. Shields', near Greenville, Sunday.

Thomas Daugherty's were in Greenville Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Unger is slowly improving. Pearly Delk and family were the guests of Peter Unger and family Sunday.

Wm. Unger's and James Allread's were in Greenville Saturday.

Aug. 19. GAIL.

Rising From the Grave.

A prominent manufacturer, Wm. A. Fertwell, of Lucama, N. C., relates a most remarkable experience. He says: "After taking less than three bottles of Electric Bitters, I feel like one rising from the grave. My trouble is Bright's disease, in the Diabetes stage. I fully believe Electric Bitters will cure me permanently, for it has already stopped the liver and kidney complications which have troubled me for years." Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. Price only 50c.

Otterbein.

Seymour Schlosser and wife of near Lewisburg visited at Fred. Hawkey's Sunday.

Ezra Slifer and wife were Sunday visitors at Jacob Geeting's.

Wood Hoff and wife of St. Louis visited at Ezra Hetzler's Sunday.

John Gilfillan and family visited with his mother at Castine Sunday.

Miss Lottie Hawkey is confined to her bed with typhoid fever.

Al. Siler and family visited at Bert Geeting's Sunday.

Harrison Coblenz and wife and Charles McLeer and family visited A. H. Judy and family Sunday.

Messrs. Emmett Howell, Geo. Bussard and Theodore Eikenberry and Misses Versie Siler, Maud Smith and Esta Broadstock spent Sunday seeing the sights at Dayton.

There was no preaching service at this place Sunday, owing to Rev. Huddle being at conference. We understand he will be returned to this charge another year; the church in general will be very well pleased. This will make his third year here.

Mrs. Irwin Horine is visiting her parents at Frankfort, Ind., for a week.

Joe Shoemaker, his two sons and his mother visited at Castine Sunday.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.
Sale bill of property sold at public sale filed in estate of Geo. Kershner.

Appeal bond filed in exceptions to account of administrator of estate of Job DeCamp.

Final account filed in guardianships of Peter Fink and William Cook, also in estate of Lydia A. Passon.

Order granted to sell personal property at private sale in estate of David Duncan.

Last will of B. A. Wyatt was admitted to probate and record.

G. F. Gares was appointed executor under said will. Bond \$5000.

Wm. A. Reed was appointed guardian of Lucinda Hollis, an imbecile. Bond \$1500.

Report of sale of real estate at private sale filed in guardianship of Theodore C. Swallow.

Guardian of Mary A. Mitchell was granted order to mortgage real estate.

First account filed in guardianship of Esther Kruckeberg.

Inventory filed in estate of W. H. H. Martin.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles E. Hanes, 26, farmer, Wayne township, and Vernie V. Schlechty, 18, Richland township.

Elmer C. Sellman, 25, farmer, Weaver Station, and Cora Hill, 21, Palestine.

Virgil S. Brown, 21, carpenter, and Cora Richardson, 17, both of Bradford.

Warren Vinton Ryder, 25, railroad, Delaware, Ohio, and Leona Arbaugh, 22, stenographer, Versailles.

John Fisher, 21, farmer, and Lulu Rheinhardt, 19, both of Weaver Station.

John W. Norris, 21, carpenter, and Ida C. Overly, 19, both of Mississinawa township.

John Bernard Baker, 23, electrician, and Valara E. Clea, 19, both of Bradford.

Carl C. Fahnestock, 29, postal service, and Mary E. Dunkleberger, 22, both of Union City.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

NEW CASES.

18511—Mary McCue vs Albert McCue; for divorce, drunkenness and neglect charged.

18512—I. M. Shields vs W. J. Shilt; error.

18513—James H. Stoltz and Carrie C. Dorwin vs Village of Gettysburg; for detachment of real estate from corporate limits of said village.

18514—William Thompson vs Henry H. Davis; for partition of real estate.

18515—C. E. Ward vs C. H. McGriff; for \$570.

18516—Pearl VanDyke v Ralph VanDyke; for divorce, gross neglect charged.

18517—Martin Hapner vs William Hapner and others; to set aside deed, declaration of a deed as mortgage, enforcement of trust, etc.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Ed T. Heath to C. R. Stickelman, 30 acres in Allen township, \$1500.

S. E. Smith to J. A. Fahnestock, lot in Bradford, \$75.

Cornelius Fourman to A. C. Robeson, 113.44 acres in Greenville township, \$1 and exchange of property.

A. C. Robeson to Cornelius Fourman, lot in Greenville, \$1 and exchange of property.

Minola Ganger to C. V. Reigle, 3.44 acres in Brown township, \$1115.

C. M. Townsend to W. S. Shaffer, 24 acres in Greenville township, \$500.

Nettie Apple to E. S. Hartzell, small tract in North Sta., \$25.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

C. W. Weisenberger to Cora C. Byers, lot in Greenville, \$2050.

Joseph Winterhalter to A. C. Sipe, 20 acres in Brown township, \$2800.

Cassius A. Stoltz to Mary E. Garber, 6 acres in Greenville township, \$1000.

Mary E. Spencer to Sarah J. Scudder, 40 acres in Allen township, \$1200.

H. C. Mullenix to W. B. Delk, 115 acres in Neave township, \$14,375.

Wm. Thompson to H. H. Davis, his half interest in 141 acres in Mississinawa twp, \$7500.

Lydia Spiller to Noah D. Miller, 2.44 acres in Adams township, \$700.

Anna Stonerock to J. C. Burns, 55 acres in Adams township, \$3400.

Elizabeth Wagner to Alfred Robeson, 20 acres in Neave township, \$1800.

Neighbors Got Fooled.

"I was literally coughing myself to death, and had become too weak to leave my bed; and neighbors predicted that I would never leave it alive; but they got fooled, for thanks be to God, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It took just four one dollar bottles to completely cure the cough and restore me to good sound health," writes Mrs. Eva Uncapher, of Grovertown, Stark Co., Ind. This King of cough and cold cures, and healer of throat and lungs, is guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Attention, Battalion!

All the soldiers of Darke county are requested to meet at the east gate of the fair grounds at 9 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, August 28. The band will meet us and march to Memorial Hall and have an address by comrade Rev. David Hidy of Indiana. Come one and all and let us have a good time. T. J. SHELLEY, CHAS. SCHREEL, Colonel.

Adjutant.

Symptoms of Nervous Trouble.

Do you get dizzy?
Is your mind dull?
Are you easily dazed?
Are you easily excited?
Do your hands tremble?
Does your heart flutter?
Are you easily irritated?
Is your temper irritable?
Are you easily frightened?
Is your sleep unrefreshing?
Do you have creepy feelings?
Do you suffer with neuralgia?
Do you have horrible dreams?
Do you forget what you read?
Is there twitching of the muscles?
Do your legs and arms go to sleep?
Is there rush of blood to the head?
Do you have languid, tired feeling?
If you have these symptoms you will get worse and worse unless you get the right treatment. Only a specialist can cure nervous trouble. Dr. Kutchin's treatment never fails in these cases.

Consultation, examination and advice free. Dr. Kutchin's next visit to Greenville, O., will be on Thursday, August 29, at the Turpin House.

CLASSIFY PROPERTY

Dr. W. I. Chamberlain Favors a Just Taxation Amendment.

At the June 3 meeting of the Tax Commission of Ohio, Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, editor of the Ohio Farmer, discussed the subject of taxation as follows:

The farmers have felt that the old constitution, taxing all property on a uniform basis, is essentially just, and that the question of double taxation might be adjusted by taxing the farm, less its indebtedness. But the history of 56 years has proven that the thing will not work, and that the farmers themselves are the sufferers. As one of the editors of the Ohio Farmer, I appear before you to give the views of its owners, its business management, its editorial staff and a majority of its subscribers.

To be successful a tax must not only be just and reasonable; it must be collectable. It must be so reasonable that even the toughest conscience will not dare evade it. For example, in Cleveland the savings banks pay 4 per cent and the tax rate is nearly 3 per cent, but based on a valuation of real estate of about one-third of its value and of personal property considerably less than that. If saving bank deposits were taxed at full value that would leave 1 per cent interest for depositors. Such a tax is unreasonable and cannot be collected. I repeat that any tax to be wise must be collectable and must produce reasonable revenue, must not be prohibitive. If so high as to drive out our only foreign capital, but home capital also, they not only produce no revenue, but greatly injure our building, manufacturing and other interests. All will admit that this is not wise. A majority of the taxes attempted under the constitution of 1851 are uncollectable and the tax rate of property is not and cannot be collected, and it seems to me unwise to try longer to do it.

I suggest the following principles: Tax all property annually, where found, once, and only once, at a just and fair rate. Avoid double taxation by not attempting to tax mortgages and other representatives of value, at usual rates, as actual property. In case of mortgages the matter will adjust itself between borrower and lender in lower interest rates. The history of 56 years proves the impracticability of trying to tax the property less the debt, and the lender. Let us abandon the attempt and tax the property alone. I would favor such an amendment to the constitution as will permit a just classification of all property of various kinds, and would have all evidences of debt recorded with the county recorder or the township treasurer to be legally collectable, with a record tax of one-fourth or one-half of 1 per cent. This because the evidences of debt rests on property that has already been taxed, and the record tax is simply to pay for their right of access to our courts and protection by our military and civil officers. Tax all valuable franchises and real property whose rests wholly or mainly upon the concentration of population, on the true market value of their stocks, but not of their bonds. The stocks represent what the companies own, the bonds what they owe. I would recommend a reasonable tax, say one-half or one-fourth of 1 per cent on savings deposits, collecting the tax from the banks on their published and sworn statement of total deposits. The Society for Savings, Cleveland, has over \$5,000,000 of deposits. It pays 4 per cent. If this small tax were collected the bank would pay its depositors 3 1/2 per cent, or 3 per cent, thus making the owners of the property pay for its protection. This is simply one bank of many similar ones in the state. I doubt the validity of attempt to tax commercial deposits. These are usually of short duration, the bank pays no interest on them and the depositors can not be reached through reducing the rate of interest. Savings bank deposits are largely invested in mortgage loans on real estate; since this really pays taxes, to exempt tax these deposits is to exempt the city rates would not only be double taxation, but quadruple, and utterly impossible of collection.

Dr. Chamberlain also favored income and inheritance taxes. To secure reforms recommended requires the proposed amendment to the constitution, or a similar one, and I therefore favor some such amendment because the present constitution does not fairly or equitably apportion the burdens of taxation and the farmers have suffered the most. In the adjustment of details, the farmers, owning about one-half the tangible property of the state will claim the right to be heard, and also representation on tax commissions.

EXTRAVAGANCE

Taxpayers Complain but Pauper Beneficiaries Do Not.

London.—Although nearly all classes of Englishmen would appear to be revelling in the grievances that are daily being voiced throughout the land it cannot be said that there is any lack of solicitude for the welfare of the British pauper, whose lot would seem to be far from unhappy.

This fact has been strikingly evidenced in recent months as a result of the investigations conducted by the local government board in the matter of the poor-law expenditures, but to-day it reached a point of sheer amazement during an inquiry at the instance of the Rate Payers' association into the cost of the new workhouse and infirmary in the London borough of Hammersmith. It developed that this workhouse in many details was equal, if not superior, to any nobleman's mansion, and that it could vie with the most expensive hotel.

The entrance to the building is between handsome screens fitted with pitch pine and plate glass, one of the floors is of tiled mosaic work, every part of the building is brilliantly lighted with electricity and a system of duplicate wiring has been installed.

Counsel for the Rate Payers' association said this system had been suggested recently for Buckingham palace, but was rejected on the ground of expense.

The dining hall is almost baronial in style. The site and the building cost over \$1,300,000, which is equivalent, so far as has been ascertained, to the rate of \$1,675 per bed.

Other interesting features included the cost of the cooking apparatus, \$15 per pauper, while the annual cost of electricity is \$15 per individual.—Associated Press telegram.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

North Carolina's Governor.

Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, whose clash with Judge Pritchard attracted wide attention, holds that state courts have rights the federal judiciary should respect. "Our courts having jurisdiction," says Governor Glenn, "we contend we have a right to proceed to final judgment and that if aggrieved defendants can only appeal through our supreme court to the supreme court of the United States. This is the orderly



ROBERT BRODNAX GLENN.

method the railroads desire to enjoin us from taking and to take all cases into the federal court."

The cause of the trouble briefly stated is: The Southern railway was found guilty of violating the North Carolina law forbidding, under \$500 penalty, tickets to be sold for more than 2 1/2 cents a mile, was fined \$30,000, and two of its officials were sent to prison. Then Federal Judge Pritchard immediately released the officials on habeas corpus and enjoined against the law as "confiscatory" on the ground that the Southern might have to pay as much as \$2,500,000 in fines.

Governor Glenn is a native of North Carolina, a lawyer by profession and fifty-three years old. For many years he has been prominent in politics and has served the state in various capacities. He was a Cleveland elector in 1884 and 1892. He was chosen governor of North Carolina in 1905, his term expiring in 1909.

A Stiff Upper Lip.

Hugo Osterhaus, the new captain of the battleship Connecticut, paid at a dinner in New York the old salt of the past.

"He has disappeared," said Captain Osterhaus sadly. "We made fun of him, and before our ridicule he blushed and vanished."

"Such stories as we used to tell of him."

"One, for instance, dealt with an old shellback's beard."

"Why is it, Bill," a youth asked the old fellow, "that you never shave your upper lip clean?"

"Well, you see," Bill answered, "a man's gotter have some place to strike his matches on."

The Hermit Kingdom.

The recent abdication of the emperor of Korea and the ascension of the crown prince to the throne have turned the eyes of the world toward

Hermit Kingdom. Since the close of the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese have been absolute masters of Korea, and the recent change of rulers is attributed to their influence.

The ex-emperor of the Hermit Kingdom has ruled over his people for forty-four years and was induced to abdicate under stress of pressure. His



LIEUTENANT GENERAL Y. HASEGAWA.

cabinet and council of elder statesmen convinced him that no other course could safely be pursued. Want of precaution and prudence in the old emperor's policies, especially in diplomatic affairs, whereby he was endangering the safety of the nation, are the reasons given for his downfall.

Lieutenant General Y. Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, is one of the most distinguished officers of the mikado's army. During the war with Russia he commanded the imperial guards. His division operated with General Kuroki in Manchuria when the latter rolled up Kuropatkin's army.